NEW YORK GOSSIP

Meeting of the Esthetic Poet and Clara Morris.

"Squatter Sovereignty" at the Theatre Comique.

The Vanderbilt Mansion-Society Conundrum.

ROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.1 New York, Jan. 16, 1882. Something too tuch of Oscar Wilde! and yet he is quite tooth a valedictory, in view of the fact that all New York" is still talking of him, popular pinion in his regard not yet having reached at stage where the "mere mention of that d name" will be greeted with the same quotation from "H. M. S. Pinafore." In the mean time, Oscar hies him to Philadelphia, where he has been unduly heralded; he gives his lecture one night only there, as here, his manager being shrewd enough to recognize the fact that once is a genteel sufficiency. Before I go further, let me say a word in answer to a communication which appeared in your columns over the signature "G. M. G.—" "Is the gentlema nanownous? Is he a great m. n anonymous? Is he a great un enternal anomy most. The signature of the second of the se ving no reason to doubt that this recet wiscacre is perfectly sincere, uly impressed with his patronizing I hasten to reply that and, if after duly inspect-Oscar after hearing him bible and talk in private, after ob-wairs and his manners," after conscience and his costume, after min the belance with the really n," whose thoughts and writings of down into sort of intellection

dence of Mrs. Croly in Thirty-eighth street, and thister-Oscar proceeded with impressment, preceded by three separate messengers to beg Miss Morris not to leave until the arrived, detentions having taken place at Mrs. John Bigelow's and Mrs. Paran Stevens en route. The meeting of the gifted actress and the soidiant apostile of beauty was viewed with much curiosity by Mrs. Croly's assembled grests. Clara, arrayed in white, gistening with ornamentation and jewels, awdited the appearance of the youth to whom is given so much of heaven!" with mixed emotions. Oscar, rejoicing in the most extraordinary composure ever vonchsafen to mortal man, repeatedly besought her not to "run away," saying that he could scarcely hope to convey to her how much this meeting meant to him. "I am nobody, he remarked, "but Mile. Sarah Herniard's an authority; she has told me hot greated to the county of the coun "THE NEW MAGDALEN,"

her in

"THE NEW MAGDALEN,"
Oscar said many complimentary things. One specif was: "is it possible that you are gullif of an affectation? For it is one to persist in your refusal to act in London." The newspapers say that Oscar went to Booth's to see Mary Anderson's Galatea in company with Miss Morris and her husband, Mr. Harriott, but the pewspapers also said that Clara was at Kate Field's luncheen, where she was not, and at Mrs. Fortesone's reception: instead of altending the latter sunsystem the astress occupied a box at the theatre Comique, to see Harrigan & Hart's the stresses, "Spatter Sovereinty." Some body heatings handed her action of the party he minuted pensively with the charge offer Fortesche, As Wordsworth remarket—quantation all right this time:

So det become my stateing brite.

An ally hop say polation.

"Source Sovereignis" belongs to a class of few clost is to New York what the vande

So date became my claterian brite.
An all y hope any polation.

Sometior Sovereignt," belongs to a class of the test is New York what the vanide less to be seen in perfection at the Vericities, to Paris, it is as thoroughly local to the cortion as "La Boussotte" to the French stata. A three-act frame, with incidental tips, and a complete indusion of local test. The second is "S. " another proof Mr. Harrigans real cleverness, both exceeding and paywright. No one off it is being delighted with the matter and there will be production; it is all about a distribution of the first fact of the control of t

DAVE BRAHAM'S SONGS.

likely to become as popular as that with the refrain, "Such an eddleation has my Mary Ann!" It is called, "Miss Brady's Pianoforte!" and the chorus and its ingering illustration are very catching. The second act is laid in Capt.

THE FRIGHTENED CREATURES,

refun, or writter, powers of a spression. If a contract the contract t

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION

Review of Its Vast Benefit to the Southern People.

A Spirit of Progress and Enterprise Aroused.

Capital Likely to Flow Into

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 12, 1882. The Atlanta Cotton Exposition has closed a complete suc-ess, especially in awakening an intelligent nstructing the North as to the opportunitie nt that exist in the South. It is

agence displayed by southern farmers in cultivating cotton and preparing it for market. They knew they could give these people a lesson in the conduct of their own business. They were full of talk about better culture, larger crops to the acre, more intelligent use of tertilizers and the superiority of the roller.

IN A MUCH BETTER FRAME OF MIND,

THE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY

stitution, it may be proposition, it may be proposition, it may be proposition of the services of its obtain such relief elsewhere. No charge is made for the services of its surgeons, which are grantitously given, nor for glasses for the eyes when required, and only a nommal prace for board is obtained of the few patients who can afford to contribute a trifle to their own support while undergoing treatment. In the early days of the infirmary the work was largely supported by yearly contributions, but, with the noted by carly contributions, but, with the noted by the contributions of the state, it has been enabled the contributions.

Our Only Existing Reciprocity Treaty.

The Stimulus Which It Has Civen to Trade.

Protectionist Argument of Loss of Revenue.

ns with the Hawaiian islands has neve tionist party, for the various powerful "pro-tected" interests, making common cause with the Louisiana sugar planters, have felt that its ess would afford a weighty argument to th

utal federation. When the Hawaiian rough the decadence of the whale

towing figures are a comparison of the trade of the two countries for the year before the treaty went into effect, with the trade during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1831; the increase of trade in the period of five years is remarkable:

ble: Fiscal year ending ending June 30, 1876. 1876. Hawaiian Islands to the United States. \$1,382,592 \$5,533,000

The United States to the Hawaiian Islands. 754,287 2,694,583

Total domestic trade...... \$2,136,859 \$8,227,583 "Domestit merchandise only.

The stimulus given to American industries is not the only gain computable under the treaty. There has been a large mercase in American shipping employed in the island trade. Four years ago there was but one asland steamer, now there are eight, and more are building for this profitable business. The increase in sailing vessels in the island trade has been even larger. A German firm has purchased a number of American-built vessels, and is sailing them under our flag. During lists, four large, fast-sailing American cruisers were added to the island marine by one San Francisco firm. Of the vessels floating the Hawaiian flag, there are two classes: First, awe ships built in the United States for Hawaiian owners, and, second, ships formerly under the American flag transferred to Hawaiian trade a proof that nothing but our traff stands in the way of the restoration of our commercial marine. *Domestic merchandise only.

wailan trade a proof that nothing but curt tariff stands in the way of the restoration of our commercial marine.

THE HAWAILAN SIGAR INDUSTRY.

The treaty was expected to have a powerful effect in the simulation of the Hawainan sugar industry, and the result justifies the most sarguiffe expectations of its promoters. In 1875 the assessed value of Hawainan real estate was \$6.40,000; in 1876, in anticipation of the treaty. The valuation addition of the value of value value of the value of the

any sugar at all. The year before the treaty went into effect they sent us nearly \$21,000,000 pounds, a production which, if maintained until today, and it is certain that it could never have been increased without the aid of the treaty, would be yielding our treasury an annual revenue of only \$837,000. But the probabilities are that, had not the treaty been entered into with our government, the Hawaiian islands would, today, be furnishing us with no larger amount of sugar than we receive from the Danish West Indies, a matter of 5,000,000 pounds. In the opinion of men, competent to judge, nothing but the treaty enables the islands to make sugar at a profit. If

DETS OF HAWAIIAN MEECILA



indulery
Lead, manufactured
Lime and cement.
Marble and stonework
Matches.
Matches.
Matches.

to match plush, applied figt

FEMININE NOTES.

The bridal robe of a recent Paris trousseau was a cloud of Valenciennes ace of the most exquisite design and delicacy. For the "contract" dress the fiancée wore pink gauze, made with a mass of puffs and gatherings, and draped with pink acacias. The calling dress was iron-grey embossed velver over a satin tablier of the same color, and the mantle real-seal with muff to match. It has become the

tablier of the same color, and the mantle real seal with must to match. It has become the fashion of late years for brides to have very few dresses made up for their trousseaux, as the current modes are so variable; but they have more materials in the piece than formerly, it is a much more sensible proceeding than ordering a host of made-up dresses, which become old-fashioned before they are even half worn out. The bridal presents were magnificent. The Russian sables were estimated at £30,000. The flowers, made of diamonds only, and intended for the hair and bodice, were in form true to nature and of exquisite workman-ship. There was a chatclaine of sapphire stars, and the engaged ring was a large diamond and a ruby of equal size.

White gauze, elaborately embroidered-intimed flosses, is very showy and handsome for overskirts.

All the richest laces known are lavishly used. Irish lace figures conspicuously in full dress. Lace embroideries are embelished with point lace oligings and applique laces are richly studded with pearis, and small diamonds and rubies all figure in the make-up of lace decorrations. Lace bugs of various kinds of precious sitely made, the eyes being foostly laces, her because of the sides of evening consumers, and satu elippers are decorated with lace roseties, in the centres of which are gems of rare value. Exquisite lace ornaments, brightened by diamonds, pearls and rubies, are worn on party confures by both young and middle-aged ladies. Entire costumes are disposed in laces, the combination often comprising five different varieties.

MANUFACTURER'S SALE OF Ladies' Fine Underclothing

AT UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES

CHEMISES, 25, 30, 33, 42, 45, 50, 62, 75c. up. DRAWERS, 25, 37, 50, 62, 75, 87c. up. NIGHT DRESSES, 37, 50, 62, 75, 87c., \$1 up. WHITE SKIRTS, 25, 37, 50, 62, 75, 87c., \$1 up. CORSET COVERS, 25, 45, 50, 60, 70c. APRONS, 25, 28, 33, 45, 47, 50, 60c. CORSETS, \$1, \$1.50, \$2.

Ladies in want of fine Underwear should inspect our stock and prices, as all of the above articles are mad of reliable goods of the best quality and finish, and they can save at least 20 per cent. by purchasing at this grea Manufacturer's Sale. C. N. CARTER & CO.,

25 WINTER STREET.

ARISTOCRATIC MANNERS.

How the British Aristocracy Is Expected to Behave.

The Code of Etiquette Prevailing for Visits.

Duties of a Chaperon-The Conduct of Weddings.

"The Manners of the Aristocracy; by One of Themselves," is the title of an interesting little hand-book, recently published in Lon-don, as a guide to the etiquette of dinners, reddings, at homes, hostess and guest, town and country visits, precedence of guests goin to court, etc. The customs and rules recounte er on the duties of a hostess, we are told, co formers when they arrive, see that they are comfortably seated in their places behind the

one point is emphasized by the author, which is important in the damp climate of England-that is, that they should free their boots from mud before entering the drawing room. It strikes an American somewhat oddly that that is, that they should free their boots from mult before entering the drawing room. It strikes an American somewhat oddly that more and a summer deceat behavior are mentaring the property of the force of the fo

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parents sit, while the others are occupied by the principal guests. The menu generally consists of soup, cold salmon, mayonanise of the principal guests. The menu generally consists of soup, cold salmon, mayonanise of the source of the source of the salmon source of the source of t

PROVEN ITS RIGHT. IN presenting HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA to the

public we suffer, because people have been so often humbagged by the wear decections with which the country is filled. It is often difficult to make peo-ple believe what an advertisement says, because of the cvil induence produced by these unreliable, worth

less preparations.
By cares whelly unprecedented in the history of medigine, HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA has groven its right to the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever

WE CHALLENCE

Any medicine to show an appreciation at home like that which has been poured upon HOOD'S SARSA-PARILIA. Such results only come from real merit, and the loctesting demant for this article unmistakeably proves find people appreciate it.

C. W. OUMMINGS, a popular merchant of Medicu, N. H., writes: "I have seds HOOD'S SARSAPARILIA for two years, and have used it myself with wonderful results, and, through my recommendations, many of my customers have been induced to give the trial, with great "suifaction, Say all you can apprise of this valuable remedy, the medicine will back!"

"I have suffered with milking for 11 years. I have

"I have suffered with milk leg for 11 years. I have been taking HOOD'S SAESAPARILLA for about on year, and have experienced a steady gain since I commenced using it. Have taken six bottles; it has does wonders for me."-Mrs. J. BENTLY. Dexter. Me.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Is sold by all druggists. Price, one dollar: six for five dollars. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO.
Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.